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SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD

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NUMBER
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Debs Writes of Berger Case.

Following is a generous portion of a letter addressed to the Socialist press by Comrade Eugene V. Debs on the so-called Berger case:

Comrades:—That Victor L. Berger should be deposed from a position of trust in a party he helped to organize and for which he worked with all his strength of mind and body, seems to be the very irony of fate.

What has been his crime? He advocated the support of a candidate of a capitalist party in a local election in which the Socialist party had no candidate.

Granted that he was wrong, are the peculiar circumstances surrounding the case to be ignored, and his many years of faithful service to the party to count for nothing in mitigation?

It is not my intention to defend Berger—to the extent that he erred in judgment, he cannot be defended and to the extent that his motive was pure, he does not need defense.

To be as brief as possible, the Socialist party of Milwaukee, for the very best of reasons, had no ticket in the field. Under such circumstances, Berger, for the moment absolved from the active support of his own party, saw, or thought he saw, an opening to rebuke a malodorous evil tool of capitalism who had gone out of his way repeatedly to slur and discredit Socialists; and seized by this impulse, he struck the blow and by so doing, violated the uncompromising ethics of the Socialist party. For this he should have been called to account, but there was, and is, nothing in the case to warrant the extreme measures that have been taken against him and that, if carried into effect, would make of an unfortunate tactical blunder an act of foulest treason?

Victor L. Berger is human; intensely so. He is apt as any man I know to make a mistake, but his heart is right and as a Socialist there is no stain upon his honor.

The national committee had the power to depose Berger and did depose him, but it did not humiliate him. In another year the national committee may be given credit for having exalted him.

Not in the least do I question the motive of the national committee, but I think they have erred by hasty action and undue severity, and that in the time they will realize it to their regret.

It is not that Berger was ignominiously beheaded, disportionate as was this extreme penalty to his offense, that constitutes the gravest feature of the case, but the fact that he was executed without a

(CONTINUED ON PAGE FOUR.)

Russian form of government, but in this country there are no guarantees for the security of human life in the future. The man on horseback is liable to arise at almost any minute. Already the capitalists are sneering at universal suffrage. They will not scruple an instant to change our republic into a monarchy if business requires it. Colorado has shown what they will do when they make up their minds!

The street railway lines in the city of Washington have now shut off giving transfers to the suburban lines as heretofore and the people whose extra nickels the companies are trying to capture are up in arms. The Socialists are making the most of the affair to show the public how reckless of their interests the public service companies are so long as the city is under capitalist rule. They have flooded the town with little leaflets filled with verse setting forth the truths which they stand for, and the effect is good. One of these little verifications, which has been sent us, starts as follows:

To aptly illustrate the folly of persons who loudly complain of the evil effects of a system which yet they defend and maintain. Some clear-headed thinker has framed, as a proverb with wisdom replete—

A cat that insists upon fishing ought not complain of wet feet."

and ends up in this style: The fact is, the public are getting precisely the treatment they earn.

For leaving to private despilers these matters of public concern; I doubt whether Aesop e'er wrought of a fable enforcing th' view, That fowls should let foxes determine the policy both should pursue.

We suspect our Comrade McCreary has a finger in the affair.

Send a dime and for two weeks

A capitalistic ideal: "I deal!"

The red flag floating from the mast-heads of the czar's warships looks kind o' nice!

The London *Clarion* confirms the report that socialism is making rapid headway in China. The *Clarion* says: "Dr. Sun Yat Sen has stated in Brussels that the Chinese revolutionary Socialists publish no fewer than 54 journals, and that there will shortly be news which will astonish Europe."

Talk about "peace on earth!" Just pick up a daily newspaper and see what is going on all over the globe! The man was right who said that Christianity was a good thing, but that the human race had not yet got round to practicing it.

They have been nineteen hundred years thus far trying to make up their minds, and their minds have become less made up since the capitalistic profit-making era came upon the stage of events than ever. No wonder they are willing that Socialism should come to the rescue!

See that that other fellow gets a chance to correctly understand Socialism, also.

The Bohemian Socialists of Chicago are preparing to change their weekly paper into a daily. This means progress.

Socialism will make true individuality possible. The present system stifles it. Lives of monotonous sameness fall to the people who must take part in the daily lockstep of the dinner pail brigade.

Prepare for a Big Socialist-Making Tournament!

It was our intention to give full details and mention of prizes for three months contests for new subscribers which will be inaugurated. Pressure of other affairs this week have prevented us from doing so. Next week we hope to be able to name the three prizes which will be given for the contest, commencing July 1.

Here is the plan, as far as worked out: Every yearly subscription will count five points, every six months subscription three points, and every ten weeks subscription one point. The person receiving the greatest number of points will get first prize, the next largest, second prize, and the next, the third prize.

It is nearly as easy to get a yearly subscription as one for a shorter period. But this contest is arranged not only to get subscriptions, but what is of vastly more importance, to *make Socialists*. And this cannot be done with ten weeks or six months subscription. Any workingman, however, who reads fifty-two issues of the Herald is almost sure to become converted. Therefore, it was thought best to encourage the yearly subscription.

It will make no difference how many or how few points the three lucky ones will secure. Simply the three highest will get the prizes. Based on previous experience, it is safe to say that the winners will get perhaps from 100 to 200 points to capture these prizes. Of course, we can't predict how many points will be necessary, but the above is a fair average of what has occurred in the past. Never for one moment forget that it is as much to make Socialists as to get subscribers this contest is started for.

No employee in the office will be permitted to take part in this contest.

Either cards or subscription blanks can be used. The rate for five subscriptions or more per year is forty cents; for six months, twenty cents, and for ten weeks, ten cents. The paper can be sent to one address for as many years as desired at the above rate, and each year will count five points.

Subscription cards sent on credit will also count, but to stimulate cash payment in advance the following additional premiums will be given:

For five subscriptions, \$2.00:	For ten subscriptions, \$4.00:	For fifteen subscriptions, \$6.00:
One copy of "Socialism Made Plain," handsomely bound in cloth, gilt-lettered.....\$0.50	One copy of "Socialism Made Plain," handsomely bound in cloth, gilt-lettered.....\$0.50	One copy of "Socialism Made Plain," handsomely bound in cloth, gilt-lettered.....\$0.50
"The Truth About Socialism," by John Collins.....25	"The Struggle for Existence," by Walter Thomas Mills.....2.50	"Mills' "Struggle for Existence".....2.50
"Confessions of Capitalism," by Allan L. Benson.....05	Mills.....2.50	One copy Marx's "Capital".....1.75
"Woman and the Social Problem," by May Wood Simons.....05	Total.....\$3.00	One copy "Evolution of Man".....50
"The Agitator".....05	Ten subscription cards at 50c each.....5.00	Total.....\$3.25
Total.....\$0.90	Fifteen subscription cards at 50c each.....6.00	Grand Total.....\$11.25
Five subscription card, at 50c each.....2.50	Grand Total.....\$8.00	All for only \$6.00, if paid in advance.
Grand Total.....\$3.40	All for only \$2.00, if paid in advance.	This is a cut-in-half bargain, and well worthy of your immediate attention!

Now, comrades, let every one get busy. This is your opportunity to reduce—even eliminate—our deficit. Once this is accomplished, the local organization will get all the profits from picnics, etc. What an impetus to Socialism this would be! Just think of the thousands of dollars for additional propaganda which would be at our command. To work then, comrades! Let's double our circulation and do it at once.

We Need a Press the Corporations Cannot Control.

Nearly all the great capitalistic newspapers of the country are owned or controlled by corporation interests, and the sole aim of the corporations in making these investments is to influence public opinion. From the financial standpoint most of the great dailies of the country are dismal failures. The so-called independent papers depend largely upon graft obtained through methods of blackmail.

Socialism will never get support from the public press, for the very good reason that it would be contrary to the economic interests of the owners of the press.

Every Social-Democrat who has the welfare of the party truly at heart should do all in his power to help support the party paper and to place it upon a solid financial foundation.

Before the deficits on the Social Democratic Herald can be completely wiped out we must have a printing plant of our own, entirely paid for. We have made a substantial beginning toward the realization of this aim, and we hope to have the plant installed in time for the coming spring campaign. We will then be in a position, most likely, to get out a daily paper for a few weeks before the election. This should be done if it is at all possible.

In view of the rapid growth of Socialism, and the fact that prejudice against it has almost disappeared in Milwaukee, and of the further fact that the grand jury is doing business at the old stand, we should capture the city in the coming spring election; and we can do it, too.

Now, comrades and friends those of you whose names have not yet appeared on the list should get in line at once. Let's get ready now for a spring housecleaning in Milwaukee.

Have you ever taken the time to consider the importance and value to the party of a party press? If you haven't done so, just reflect on the matter for a moment. As an agitator, the party paper has no equal; a man who will absolutely refuse to discuss the subject of Socialism in public will steal away to some quiet corner and read every line of a Socialist paper that has been placed upon his doorstep. This can be accounted for by the fact that the average man has formed the habit of reading some kind of a newspaper. He may not know the editor, but the paper is bound to appeal to him in some way. The policy of the paper may not suit him, but then—well, the long and short of it is that the paper can't talk back.

Then there is the value of the paper as an advertising medium. The subscribers are made up largely of those who are in sympathy with the movement, and when an entertainment of any kind is planned for the benefit of the party its thousands of readers can be reached at once, and by means of the mailing list party literature can always be sent where it will do the most good.

A party paper is also the cheapest and best medium for circulating propaganda material. Circulars are very expensive, are very often not read, and cost a great deal to distribute. The deficits on the average party paper are insignificant as compared with what it would cost to publish in circular form the amount of reading matter usually contained in the paper.

Remember, the sum required to start the plant with is \$2,300. Over \$500 is already subscribed, but if the plant is to be in operation for the next spring campaign we will have to boost good and hard.

If you are unable to do anything directly, you can help indirectly. Boost along the big state picnic, boost it good and hard, and you help along this fund. Those of you who have not sold the picnic tickets yet, do so at once. Better still, would be to remit for them now. For all over \$2,000 made will go towards the printing plant fund. At the 1903 picnic over \$1,500 was cleared; at the 1904 picnic nearly \$1,800, and at the 1905 carnival \$2,500. Duplicate the result of the last carnival and you add \$300 to this fund at one lick. Now,

Comrades, let her go! Gallagher.

PRINTING PLANT FUND.

Previously reported.....	\$480.88
Howard Caldwell.....	25
F. W. Kr.	25
Wm. Pezold.....	25
C. F. Nord.....	25
Jos. Rech.....	25
Paul Tetzlaff.....	25
Ole Olson.....	25
Edgar Lindner.....	25
Michael J. Wirth.....	25
H. J. Gouer.....	25
A. Thriewachter.....	25
Dr. Westgate.....	25
Jno. J. Klauck.....	25
Henry Becker.....	25
Rod. Engel.....	25
Edw. Krosig.....	25
Alexander Klopfen.....	25
N. Bala, Jr.	25
Mathias Becker.....	25
Ludwig Dehmke.....	25
Henry Burkhardt.....	.25
Arthur Oesau.....	.25
Jno. Boege.....	.25
H. J. Ammann.....	1.00
H. Bick.....	2.00
M. K.	1.00
Rindelhardt.....	1.00
Max G. Ehrhardt.....	1.00
Richard A. Beyer.....	2.00
H. Hubbard.....	.50
Wm. Trabant.....	1.50
W. B. Cockerill.....	2.00
W. S. Women's Club.....	35.00
N. Peterson.....	.50
G. N.10
F. Wolfsjaeger.....	2.00
Wm. Baumann.....	2.00
E. Teamster Union No. 72.....	25.00
F. Stoltzenberg.....	2.00
Wm. Mackay.....	1.00
Adolph Koenig.....	.50

Notes on Current Events.

The resentment of years of hellish oppression is bursting into flame in Russia, and the flame gathers strength as it moves along.

Unless we are much mistaken there is a fellow living almost next door to you that is wondering why you, a Socialist, do not put some of your literature in his way. Eh, how about it!

The national headquarters of the Socialists has been requested to invite the Countess of Warwick to make an agitation or lecture tour in this country in the interests of our movement. The interesting thing about Lady Warwick is not that she is a real live countess, to be gazed upon with the same superstitious reverence that ignorant people, educated or uneducated, look on kings of their own making, but from the fact that despite her environment, she has been able to hear the cry of wrong social conditions and has put aside a life of indolent and supercilious ease to enlist her efforts for the overthrow of the system that is spoiling the human family. A countess is a "lady," but a countess who works for Socialism is more than a lady, she is a WOMAN, and that is a much prouder title than the word lady ever thought of being! It is to be hoped that the tour can be arranged.

In spite of the craftily repeated stories of certain priests the fact remains that all accredited mouthpieces of the international Social-Democratic movement declare the policy of Socialism to be that of non-interference when it comes to the right of private conscience and belief. Thus, for instance, we take this paragraph from an address delivered at Queen's hall, London, by Hyndman, the old man of the British movement: "I have no prejudice against any religion; though I feel a little in the condition of the Emperor of China, who, having examined the three religions of his empire, issued a rescript telling his people to believe in none of them. We interfere with no man's private belief under any circumstances whatever. Whether a man be a Buddhist, fetish worshipper or a Catholic—so long as he is a Socialist we go no further."

The Socialists were somewhat "it" at the closing exercises at Wisconsin university last week. Comrade Daniel Hoan, president of the class day exercises, has promised us for next week an article on Socialism and the university, which will give our readers some idea of the extent to which Socialism is in the air at the university town. There lies before us some newspaper accounts of the exercises. Comrade Ira Cross, whose reports of the doings of the Wisconsin Socialist legislators have been so much enjoyed in these columns, delivered the Ivy oration. In the course of it he said:

"Even as we look about us today we see society rapidly changing. Our industrial and commercial life is evolving with quickening strides. Industry is being centralized. Class lines are being more closely drawn. A conflict is on between capital and labor and no quarter is to be given. Society has outgrown the old philosophies. Already the professors of our university are at work blazing new paths in the wilderness of undiscovered thought. And, Ivy, protect these men from the blighting hand of moneyed, conservative bigotry! Let there be no trials of inquisition at the University of Wisconsin because a man has dared to think. Too many of the American professors, like Galileo of old, are forced to deny the truth of their own convictions. Ross, Hourwich, Triggs, Brown, Veblen and many others! What a long procession of excommunicated thinkers! And not one word of protest from the students of America. What a contrast oppressed Russia presents. The knot, the horrors of a dungeon, the terrors of Siberian exile, the glory of martyrdom, all these are incurred by the students of Russia for the sake of political, intellectual and industrial freedom. The people's welfare is their welfare, the worker's struggle their struggle. How different it is in our own native land where monied aristocracy and privileged interests find their most ardent and staunch defenders in university halls."

Now come the revelations made by Driscoll before the Chicago grand jury, which the papers admit are of such a startling character that "it could not be paralleled once in a thousand years." Say the deputations: "It is officially declared that the grand jury to-day devoted much of its time to listening to the statements of witnesses who declared that the strike against Montgomery Ward & Co. was instigated by rival business houses. John C. Driscoll's testimony revealed a horrible state of corruption covering a period of years and involving labor leaders

Some Letters to an American Farmer.

III. WHY THE TRUSTS DO NOT OWN THE FARMS. IT IS CHEAPER TO HAVE THE FARMERS "OWN" THEM, AND THEN PLUCK THE FARMER AT EVERY POINT. THE CHANGE THAT IS STILL GOING ON.

By CLAYTON J. LAMB, of Dryden, Michigan.

DEAR BROTHER JO.—Really you need to be set right on one point touched in your card of June 6. The term "Social-Democrat" by no means implies "fusion" with the so-called Democratic party. I say so-called "democratic" party because that party is only so called. It is not in fact a democratic party and never was. Up to 1864 it was a slave owners' party. Under Grover Cleveland it was a bond holders' trust and straight-out capitalist party. In 1896-1900 it made a little squeak for small capitalists and in 1904 it got back again and was a capitalist party. It never was a workingman's party and hence could not be really democratic. Get this point, Jo. Just so long as any class in society is dependent upon another class for its right to work, there can be no such thing as a really democratic or republican form of government. The Socialist, or Social-Democratic party, as it is called in most nations and in some states, proposes a genuine and not a sham democracy, in which no class will dominate any other class, and no man be dependent upon any other man or class for his opportunity to earn his daily bread. It proposes that each man shall receive from society the value of his service to society as exactly as that value can be ascertained and agreed upon, and that this will result from the ownership, by society, of those means of production which are socially used. It cannot "fuse," for the moment it "fuses" it ceases to be a Socialist or Social-Democratic party, and goes out of existence as did the Populist party, because of its unfitness to represent Labor. Political parties are but the expression of class interests striving for supremacy.

The two great, big facts that stick out more plainly than any other facts today, are Organized Labor and Organized Capital, and between these two economic forces there is a continuous struggle. The Socialist or Social-Democratic party is the political organization of Labor. When it "fuses" it surrenders, it commits suicide, but the class struggle does not cease. Labor simply repudiates that party which fuses (as it did the Populist party) and deposits its remains on the dump. Labor won't be a straight, non-fusion party in its political business, and it won't be happy till it gets it.

The farmer stands between those two great opposing economic forces—Organized Labor and Organized Capital. How long can he stand the pressure?

Say, Jo, if the trusts were not making more money off the farmers than they could make by owning the farms and running them with hired labor, don't you think they would soon own the farms? To be sure. Farmers are "easier" for the trusts than the hired men are. It is less trouble and more money for organized capital to control the unorganized farmer by controlling his means of transportation and his markets, than it would be, at present, to own the farms and have to deal with the wage-workers. So much for the "independence" of the noble farmer!

And again: Money is largely loaned on farm mortgages at five or six per cent, gross, or about four per cent net. If the capitalist money loaner could make more than the usual rate of interest by running the farms with hired labor, wouldn't they soon own them? Then don't you see that the "Independent Farmer" is more profitable to the capitalist class than the wage-worker would be?

But what is the matter with the farmers? Why don't they organize? Well, they can't except in one way which I will attempt to point out later on. The economic reason why farmers cannot organize is because they have not wealth enough to take them into the trust, and just a little too much to entitle them to fraternal association with the wage-workers. They are neither capitalists nor proletarians. They each belong partly to both opposing classes and wholly to neither. They are each a house divided against itself. They are a mixed lot—a sort of economic hermaphrodite, as it were. They are each partly of the exploiting class and partly of the working class. They are exploiting themselves, and their wives and children, as well as their hired men, for the benefit of the real capitalist class. And organized capital has no use for them except to pluck them when they come to market.

Apples 20 cents a bushel to the Dryden farmer, and 40 cents a peck to the Detroit factory worker, 52 miles away by rail. What is the matter with the farmer? His market fools him. He mistakes his market. He thinks it is the capitalist who buys his product first. In this he is mistaken. His real market is the working class which buys his product last. Between the two stands Rent, Interest and Profit, taking their toll, which is, in amount, "all the traffic will bear." To demonstrate that it is to the farmers' interest that all rent, all interest and all profit be wiped out, eliminated and annihilated and that business be done on a labor or social service base, and that the interests of farmers and wage-workers are identical, is the object of these letters. To make my demonstration complete, I must also prove that Socialism is not only possible of attainment, but is inevitable.

You are getting old, brother Jo. Let's see—nearly seventy. You remember well back into the days of hand production. When you were a boy there were no circular or hand saws; no sewing, knitting, planing or mowing machines or harvesters; no cultivators, drills, planters or listers; no telegraphs or telephones, and almost no railroads; no type writers or even steel pens. You remember your mother carding, spinning, twisting and dyeing the yarn for your clothing, and the old hand

loom in the old log house, and so many other such things. Then almost all things were produced by hand labor and but little by machinery. Now almost all things are produced by machinery and very little by hand labor. Within the time of your memory a revolution has been wrought in the mode of production, and an exactly corresponding and consequent revolution in the social status and relations of the people. Then there were three millionaires in the United States—Astor, Stewart, Girard; now there are thousands. Then there were no tramps—now there are millions. Then there were little shops in many villages—now there are great factories in a few cities. Then there were few wage-workers—now there are many. Then there were many employers—now there are few. Then there was no shoddy or adulteration—now honest goods are scarce—it would be suicide for capitalism to make honest goods. On those days Organized Labor and organized capital were almost unheard of—now they are IT, and they are at it. Then hand labor compelled competition—now the machine compels co-operation, it compels Socialism as its logical result. And the farmer is not exempt from this influence.

Capital organizes, Labor organizes. Every big business and every little business. Every manner of wage-worker. They all respond to the change in the mode of production. And they keep right on organizing, don't they? Even in spite of the old laws made to fit the conditions of hand production? Even in spite of the injunctions of big and little courts? Now say yes to this, Jo, so I can get in my climax and close this letter.

Labor and capital cannot help organizing, Jo. Were they to stop organizing—that is if they were to stop growing, they would die. They must organize, they must socialize, as corn must grow or hens lay eggs, because they cannot help it. Growth, organization, socialization is the perfectly natural thing. Both Labor and capital are obeying the law of self-preservation. Production by machinery is the environment which compels association.

And when will these social forces stop organizing? They will not stop. They cannot. They are headed straight for Socialism and are already well along the road and will run over anything that gets in their way. Old methods, old institutions, old customs, ancient precedents, all give way to the social influence of modern machinery. The inventor is the basic social revolutionist.

A thousand plain, every day facts declare that Socialism is inevitable. The change from the competitive lack of system to the co-operative, systematized organization of industry is already half accomplished.

The farmer must also respond to these influences. He cannot forever stand between the fires of these two opposing forces. As a capitalist, as an exploiter he is already a failure. The working farmer is a wealth producer and he must go with the other wealth producers—the wage-workers.

Your Brother,

C. J. LAMB.

Strenuous Conflicts of Milwaukee Aldermen.

One Alderman Wants to "Knock Another's Block Off," and the Subject of Special Privileges is Discussed.

The Question of Licenses.

THE WISCONSIN SOCIALIST LAW MAKERS.

IN THE LEGISLATURE: Senate—Jacob Rummel, Assembly—Edmund Bemer, Frederick Brockhausen, Wm. J. Aldridge, M. Strehlow. IN THE MILWAUKEE CITY COUNCIL: Albert J. Welch, Frederic Heath, Edmund T. Melms, Gustave Wild, Emil Seidel, Carl Malewski, Henry W. Grants, Edward Schrane, Nicolas Petersen. IN THE MILWAUKEE COUNTY BOARD: Frank Boness, James Sheehan, Charles Jeske, Gustav Geerds. IN RACINE: Alderman—J. E. Decker, L. P. Christianson, W. J. Kostermann, Neils C. Nielsen. Supervisors—Wm. Dittmar, John Puida. IN MANITOWOC: Henry Stolze, mayor.

MILWAUKEE.—When the nine Social-Democratic aldermen began their work in the Milwaukee common council last spring the gang were at a loss as to how to deal with them. First they tried extreme friendliness and when this did not work and the Socialists kept sawing wood, according to their principles and the class they were sent there to serve, the gang switched round to the opposite pole and tried the game of being ex-

tremely ngly. As this made no perceptible difference, they gradually swung back to the friendly tack again and then back and forth in a groggy sort of way—but it all made no difference, the Socialists were neither to be coaxed nor bullied. Recently the gang, assisted by the hypocritical Stiglbauer, have started in on a new game of ugliness, but it is all the same to our representatives. They welcome the battle, having plenty of ammunition in reserve. The meeting last Monday was marked by several clashes between the cohorts of capitalism and the Socialist nine, one of which almost resulted in blows. A description of this may be precluded by the following comment taken from the Milwaukee Free Press: "The Social-Democrats in the council must be pretty capable when they introduce special privilege ordinances, say the measures ought to be defeated, vote against them and still see them passed." Although the law forbids it, it has been the custom for years for the aldermen to grant bay window privileges to their constituents to encroach on the street line. The Socialists resolved to stand by the law and have continuously voted against such privileges. Recently Ald. Welch and Heath of the Tenth ward were asked to introduce an ordinance to grant such a privilege to a baker on North avenue. They agreed to introduce it "by request," but explained to him that they would have to vote against it when it came up for passage. He was told that the majority of the council voted in favor of such privileges, but that in the past aldermen had held up applicants and that he must not let anyone get any money out of him for putting the measure through. Sure enough the ordinance called forth suspicious tactics. The matter was considered by the committee on public buildings and grounds and when it came time to report, Ald. Weiler, the chairman, claimed that a majority of the committee had refused to sign it, so that it could not be reported. This aroused the suspicions of the Tenth ward aldermen that there was something crooked afoot, and inquiry developed the fact that some members of the committee had not been given an opportunity to sign. Becoming uneasy at these investigations, Ald. Weiler then secured the signatures and handed the report in. When it was put on its final passage Monday Ald. Koerner and Kushbert sought to kill it off, but only drew suspicion on themselves for their pains. Koerner got it separated from several

other bay window ordinances and up for separate consideration. The Socialists took advantage of this to show that all such privileges were illegal and to taunt the opposition with their disregard for the law, Ald. Welch, Seidel and others taking part. The debate got more bitter, and finally Ald. Heath stated that an attempt to delay the measure at the last meeting had been made under suspicious circumstances and that he had warned the baker in question not to let anyone hold him up. Looking at Ald. Kushbert, who had just made a motion to send the ordinance back, he said, "There's no use of referring this back; there'll be nothing in it for you people." Ald. Barry jumped to his feet to resent such an implication. Ald. Kushbert sat down, and then concluded that he must show fight. Announcing that he was going to "knock Ald. Heath's block off," he advanced down the aisle and over toward the Tenth ward alderman's desk, where that individual rose to meet him. The chair bounded for order and Police Officer Keene made a rush for Kushbert, who, after asking Heath to come outside and fight, allowed himself to be calmed down, remarking, however, that he would fix the man from the Tenth after the meeting. Before the session was over he had left the building, however. The bay window privilege was then passed, the Social-Democrats voting against it, and the gang looked sour.

WHEREAS, The Mayor and the Chief of Police are required by ordinance to submit to the council at the next meeting a list of all dealers in liquors who desire licenses for another year, and,

WHEREAS, The aldermen are required to vote on same with no opportunity to distinguish the worthy applicants from the unworthy, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Chief of Police be required to also submit at the next meeting as complete a list as he can secure from the members of his force (both men in uniform and men in plain clothes), of the said applicants for licenses which can be classified under the following heads:

1. Places having stalls and selling liquor to women.

2. Places conducted as so-called European hotels and used for immoral purposes. This to include saloons operated in connection with such places or having any connection with the same.

3. Places operating palm gardens as feeders for rooms that are used for illicit intercourse.

4. Saloons or places operated in connection with gambling rooms, or in any way connected therewith, by doorways, hallways, or having gambling rooms overhead claiming to be under separate management.

The council refused to change its decision in the peddlers' license matter. Ald. Melms introduced a resolution to erect a drinking fountain in the Eleventh ward. Ald. Welch introduced one to grant the ward laborers their Saturday half day off the same as the city hall employees, with full pay. The board of public works made a report that the Tenth ward school, No. 1, was a firetrap, but that it would stand another year. The bond ordinance for a First avenue viaduct failed of passage, but the gang succeeded in accepting the railroad's offer of \$118,000 toward the construction of same, whereas the law is plain that they could be required to build the entire structure. The bonds will not pass until the railroad comes to time.

...DRINK...

Schlitz

The Beer that Made Milwaukee Famous.

The main difference between good beer and bad beer is in the after-effect. You notice that pure beer, Schlitz beer, does not make you biform. Pure beer is good for you; bad beer is unhealthful. You may be absolutely certain of its healthfulness when you drink Schlitz Beer.

18 K SEAMLESS

WEDDING RINGS

OUR SPECIALTY.

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1112 Teutonia Avenue, MILWAUKEE, WIS.

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Others up to \$10.00

Ovens 98c to \$2.00

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Geo. H. Eichholz, 1340 Fond du Lac Ave.

The Blighting Work of the Great War God!

PROF. HOWERTH OF CHICAGO UNIVERSITY SAYS BRAINS ARE BETTER THAN BATTLESHIPS AND SCHOOLS BETTER THAN FORTS.

"According to Muhall, the English statistician, the world destroyed a war, in less than ten years from the attack on Fort Sumpter, 1,400,000 lives and \$6,000,000,000 worth of property. In the comparatively insignificant war of England with the Boers, she lost 22,450 men and spent about 1,400,000,000, a price which ought to 'stagger humanity,' but which does not seem to have done so. If we are to accept the estimates of Edward Atkinson, and only the partisan will assert that they have been proven erroneous, the cost of war to this country alone for the seven years prior to June 30, 1904, was \$1,000,000,000, and the present fiscal year promises to add another half billion of expense. But the figures representing economic loss do not tell half the story. Nobody can calculate the debasement of character, the hatred engendered, the sorrow and suffering inflicted upon women and children, and the other incidental evils attending upon war."

"Now let us concede that war is sometimes necessary, that it develops in men certain desirable qualities, discipline, courage, the ability to act in concert with others, or in a word that war is a factor in social progress. Yet, this does not justify it from the standpoint of economy. The question is whether these qualities can now be developed in a more economical way, whether the benefits derived from war are worth the price paid for them. If there are not there must be a social cost, for when a good is derived from an expenditure greater than is actually necessary to obtain it, there is obviously a cost. The test of cost is what might be done with the same money more wisely expended."

"Suppose that in our own country we had turned from war to the direct promotion of the pursuits of peace, can any doubt that the benefit would have been immeasurably greater? Cut the estimated war expenses of the last eight years in two, and there would still be enough to build the Panama canal, irrigate our western lands, and educate the

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Love of Monarchy.

Marquis de Castellane, in *Cable Dispatch*: The life of a king is not all rose-colored, Alfonso XIII has learned since he has been in Paris. The criminal Spaniard who has just made an attempt upon the king's life, did not proceed after the manner most popular with his compatriots.

"When I was in Spain recently I was interested in finding out from the people exactly their attitude with regard to their sovereigns, and to the young king in particular. In all classes of society, whatever part of the country I found myself in, the answers all had the same sinister trend:

"We are waiting until he is 25 to kill him."

We must infer from this that the Spaniards prefer children to grown people, and can only hope for the safety and happiness of the youthful monarch, that he may remain a child as long as possible.

Modern Commercial Honesty!

An article on the adulteration of food products is going the rounds of the German press. It is stated, for instance, that an ordinary liver patty is made into fine "Strassburger" pâté de foie gras (a goose-liver patty) by means of borax or salicylic acid and of finely chopped and cleverly distributed pieces of black silk, representing truffles.

Cosmos, a German paper, guarantees the fact that under the label of canned lobsters the soft parts of the cuttlefish and crabs are sold.

In Paris snails are of late very popular, and the adulterators mix them with lungs of cattle and horses. Even entirely artificial snails are manufactured. The shells, recoated with fat and slime, are filled with lung and then sold as "Burgundy" snails.

Lovers of fresh rooster combs are imposed upon by a substitute cut out of hogs' intestines.

Chopped artificial truffles are made of black rubber, silk, or softened leather, and even whole truffles are made out of roasted potatoe,

which are given peculiar flavor by adding ether. They are said to sell well.

Fish spoiled in spite of ice and borax is treated with salts of zinc, aluminum, and other metals. Rubbing the fish with vaseline to give it a fresh look and coloring the gills with fresh blood or eosin—a coal-tar color—is resorted to. The latter is also used to intensify the red color of inferior crabs.

Imparting a greenish color to oysters is another adulteration. An oyster requires about one month in the bed to acquire the greenish color. As this is too long a time, the dealers help them along with an artificial color.

The chemists in the Paris municipal laboratories have shown that tomato jelly is adulterated with turnips, and powdered pepper contains a large admixture of powdered hard-tack.

The Hellishness of Poverty.

ROBERT HUNTER SHOWS THE DAILY PLIGHT OF THE POOR IN RICH AMERICA.

One day I visited the family of a man who had been prostrated by heat while at work with a street paving gang. They were a family of seven, living in a two-room apartment of a rear tenement. The day was in August and the sun beat down uninterruptedly and without mercy. The husband had been brought home a few hours before. The wife, in a distracted but skillful way, found pathways among the clamoring children. The air was steamy with half-finished washing, and remnants of the last meal were still upon the table. A crying baby and the sick husband occupied the only bed. I had known before of five people sleeping in one bed; but I learned here that the father and oldest child usually slept on the floor.

As I watched the woman on that day I understood a little of what it meant to live in such contracted quarters. To cook and wash for seven, to nurse a crying baby broken out with heat, and to care for a delirious husband, to arrange a possible sleeping place for seven—to do all these things in two rooms which open upon an alley tremulous with heated odors and swarming with flies from the garbage and manure boxes, was something to tax the patience and strength of a Titan.

In this instance the man had broken down and sickness is most serious when it attacks the bread-winner of a working-class family. The sickness of wife or child is far less terrifying. However painful the disease or distressing the consequences, the family's peace of mind

is not shattered by the fear and dread of want. The man is not kept from his work, and his earnings, made more necessary by the sickness, may still supply the family's needs. The diseases which kill or undermine the health of the adults, especially the man, are the ones which strike terror to the heart of working-class families. Those which almost invariably cause death—such as cancer, phthisis, Bright's disease, diabetes—as well as those which permanently incapacitate a workman, such as apoplexy, paralysis, etc.—the many accidents in industry which cripple the body, and the diseases arising from certain dangerous trades, which permanently undermine the health, are the forms of sickness which generally mean for wage-earning families poverty and often pauperism. Such diseases affect the welfare of the whole family. They stop all earnings unless the wife is able, or one of the children old enough, to become a wage-earner. Sickness assumes a new and more terrible meaning when one realizes that the mass of wage-earning families are pathetically dependent upon some one person's health. Anyone familiar with the poor knows with

what grim determination half-sick workmen labor under this heavy responsibility. An Italian workman dying of consumption once said to a friend of mine, who was urging him as a last hope to quit work and go to the sanitarium, "No! No! Me die not yet at all! Me gotta bringa de grub to ma chil!"—From "Poverty," by Robert Hunter.

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Social-Democratic Herald

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FREDERIC HEATH, Editor.

VICTOR L. BERGER, Associate.

FOR OUR NEW READERS:

THIS COUNTRY is made up of working people, both industrial and agricultural, but is ruled by the capitalist class, which is numerically small. Being in control of the government, it runs that government in the interests of its class and against the interests of the working class, which is the people. We Socialists believe that the country should be ruled by the people in the interests of the people. That is why we established a government in the first place. We want the people to own it so that the political power can be used to begin the march to the co-operative system, called Social-Democracy. All the means of existence are now owned by capitalists, and yet the capitalist class makes up only about 12 per cent of the population, and a mere ONE PER CENT of IT OWNS OVER HALF THE WEALTH OF THE NATION! The means of existence should be owned by the collectivity in order that the benefits should go to ALL instead of to a FEW.

Under the capitalist system the vast majority of mankind must sell themselves to the capitalistic owners of the means of production and distribution in order to live—and to live miserably at that.

The nation owns the post office and everybody is glad that it does. It ought to own all the trusts so that all may enjoy the benefits.

It ought to own all the means of production as soon as such industries have become sufficiently concentrated.

To bring this about the people—the workers—must get control of the political power. The Social-Democratic party (known as the Socialist party in some states, and nationally) is organized to bring this about—this and the abolition of capitalism. It insists that the industrial class shall be the wealthy class, and the idle class the poor class—but it will, in fact, abolish the poor class altogether. The Social-Democratic movement is international, but we expect it to achieve success in the United States first, because the capitalist system, which we mean to uproot, is best developed here. To show you that your interests lie with us we print the following:

Program of International Social-Democracy:

- Collective ownership of all industries in the hands of Trusts and Combines, and of all public utilities.
- Democratic management of such collective industries and utilities.
- Reduction of the hours of labor and progressively increased Remuneration.
- State and National Insurance for the workers and honorable rest for old age.
- The inauguration of public industries to safeguard the workers against lack of employment.
- Education of ALL children up to the age of 18 years. No child labor.
- Equal political and civil rights for men and women.

IF YOU BELIEVE IN THE ABOVE VOTE WITH THE SOCIAL-DEMOCRATS.

EDITORIAL ETCHINGS.

History is being made pretty fast in Russia these days. The latest despatches tell us that the men on the largest warships have mutinied and are preparing to use the ships to help the revolt on shore at the several ports. The czar is at his wits' end, and the bureaucracy are hiding in bomb-proof castles to escape being picked off one by one by the bomb-throwers. When the czar heard of the taking of his ships by the crews he is said to have exclaimed: "The end is near! I have been sadly deceived. My advisors have cost me my empire." That some great event in Russia is impending seems certain, and it looks as if Russia-Poland was in a winning revolt.

Milwaukee was represented at the Chicago labor meeting by an S. L. P. named Wilke and one of LaFollette's game wardens, named Hugh O'Connor, representing a railway organization that has no tangible existence. O'Connor went to Chicago with a parcel of LaFollette literature, despite the fact that the LaFollette legislature has had the worst record for killing labor bills of any of its predecessors, and the papers inform us that he put in the first day distributing the stuff. No one conversant with O'Connor's past in the labor movement will be at all surprised at this.

The latest news from Russia has its lessons for the working class the world over. The government is only powerful when the working class are absolutely submissive to despotic rule. The moment they begin to withdraw from their rulers' support, those rulers begin to realize how helpless they really are. The great wars, in which the flesh of workingmen becomes the food for cannon, are only possible as long as the workingmen submit to be marshaled into battle line to fight each other. So with government. Government oppression is only possible so long as the masses are in ignorant submissio. The salvation for the masses is education. That's what we are fighting for.

As we go to press the anti-A. F. of L. convention in Chicago is in progress, but the first day has been devoted to the seating of delegates and no work done. It must be a very miscellaneous crowd, if we may judge by the evidences that have come to our notice, and nothing of value to labor can come from it. Milwaukee, for instance, appears to be represented by two regularly accredited delegates, one of them a rapid and noisy member of the S. L. P., the other a labor skater, long ago discredited among honest union men, and who has of late been serving the Republicans as a game warden and a sort of general political hanger-on at Madison. It is of such stuff that a new moral note in the labor movement in this country is to be sounded! Mixed in with this sort of rabble there are doubtless many well meaning union men, who have allowed their feelings against Gompersism to be played upon to draw them out of the inside sight on the A. F. of L.'s capitalistic leaders—deserting the fight where it should be waged in order to impotently make faces at Gompers from the outside. But the leadership of the convention is altogether likely to fall into the hands of men like DeLeon and the labor skater. Prior to such elections, the law gave it into the hands of the circuit judges to appoint a new board to represent all classes in the city using the schools and those appointments have now been made. On the former board we at one time had a Social-Democrat, Comrade Whitnall, but he was afterward dismissed for obvious reasons.

The new board that has just been appointed is composed of one-third Catholics, the fourteen laboring wards are wholly unrepresented, but in an unsuccessful attempt to make up for this the judges appointed a representative of the organized

"The Marseilles Hymn." — Republished by Request.

Ye sons of freedom, wake to glory!
Hark! hark! what myriads bid you rise!
Your children, wives, and grandsons
honor.
Behold their tears and hear their cries!
Shall hateful tyrants mischief breeding,
With hireling hosts a ruffian band,
Afray and desolate the land,
While peace and liberty lie bleeding?

To arms! to arms! ye brave!
The avenging swords unsheathe!
March on! march on! all hearts
resolved
On liberty or death.

See now the dangerous storm is rolling,
Which tyrant kings confederate raise;

The dogs of war, let loose, are howling;
And lo! our fields and cities blaze;
And shall we basely view the ruin,
While lawless force with guilty stride,
Spreads desolation far and wide,
With crime and blood his bands embreeding?

To arms! to arms! etc., etc.

With luxury and pride surrounded,
The vile, insatiate desots dare,
Their thirst for power and gold unbounded,
To meet and rend the light and air;
Like beasts of burden would they load us.

Like gods would bid their slaves adore;

But man is man, and who is more?
Then, shall they longer lash and goad us?

To arms! to arms! etc., etc.

O, Liberty! can man resign thee?
Once having felt thy generous flame?
Can dungeons, bolts, and bars confine
Thee?

Or whips thy holy spirit tame?
Too long the world has wept, bewailing
That falsehood's dagger, tyrants' shield,
But freedom is our sword and shield,
And all their arts are unavailing.

To arms! to arms! etc., etc.

Rouget De Lille.

Half Hours In The Herald Sanctum.



Correspondents
are urged to
write as briefly
as possible
and on one
side of the
paper only.

Editor Social-Democratic Herald: I respectfully tender my unqualified approval of the protest formulated by the Wisconsin state committee against the action recently taken in the Berger case by the national committee.

I have already said in print that

I disapproved of the *Wahrheit* editorials during the recent judicial campaign in Milwaukee. I cannot say that my judgment on this matter

has changed since the publication of

the Hanover resolution, declaring

the policy of the German Social-

Democracy. But though I dis-

approved of those editorials, I cannot

approve the punitive measure taken

by the national committee. On the

contrary, I regard that action as

hasty, ill-considered, and unjust.

Furthermore it is an action that

tends to foment discord and distrust

in the ranks and file of the party, in

that it outrages every consideration

of fair play. The action was taken

without any semblance of a trial, and the punishment given was little less

than brutal. I have faith that a

large part of the majority of the

national committee will, when they

waken to their better judgments,

sincere regret their action in this

matter.

W. J. GHENT.

NEW YORK CITY.

[We do not at all concede Com-

rade Ghent's contention that the

Wahrheit editors were wrong kind

of tactics. On the contrary, they

only failed because not backed up by

party action. And in individual

cases, where readers were prompted

to express themselves at the polls,

and there would be a Wisconsin

movement in every state, in the

union.

The general outlook for the party

is far better than at any previous

time, and if we do not snare our-

selves to engage in hairsplitting and in factional feuds and internal di-

sensions, over non-essentials, but

rather close up the ranks and face

and fight the enemy all along the

line, the coming months will sur-

pass all records in party achieve-

Eugene V. Debs.

DISCUSSION.

Having spent considerable time in Wisconsin I know the comrades of that state and there are none anywhere who, as a whole, are clearer in their economics, more loyal to the party or more active in pushing it to the front. They give their time and their substance freely to build up the party, and if some of those who are finding fault with them would do the same, they would be further advanced than they now are.

As to the Milwaukee local and Wisconsin state movements, they can and will take care of themselves. All that is required on their part is that they conform to the national constitution and party regulations as interpreted by the national committee, and that they are undoubtedly willing to do. Beyond that it is not necessary to go, whether in the case of Wisconsin or any other state.

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The Federated Trades Council of Milwaukee

HEADQUARTERS: 318 STATE STREET.

Telephone Main 1742.

The Regular Meetings of the Council are held first and third Wednesdays, at 8 o'clock, at the Gemeinde Hall, Fourth Street, betw. State and Cedar.

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Business Agent, FRANK J. WEBER, 318 State St.

EXECUTIVE BOARD: Emil Brodke, Secretary, 318 State St.; James Sheahan, E. H. Basenberg, Hy. Raasch, James Hendrickson, J. J. Handley, H. Fischer. Meets half-hour previous to sessions of Council.

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STATE OF WISCONSIN — CIRCUIT COURT FOR MILWAUKEE COUNTY. By order of the Circuit Court of Milwaukee County of May 29, 1905. Hugo Dunke, plaintiff, against Martha Dunke, defendant.

The State of Wisconsin to the said defendant:

You are hereby summoned to appear within twenty days from the service of this summons, exclusive of the time of service, and defend the above entitled action in the Circuit Court aforesaid; and in case of your failure so to do judgment will be rendered against you according to the demand of the claimants of which a copy is here with served upon you.

A. H. BRAUN,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

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